Statement

Gross NPAs of Nationalised Banks

Name of the Bank	1996-97 Gross NPA	1996-97 %age of NPAs to total advances
Allahabad Bank	1302.89	23.93
Andhra Bank	365.68	11.81
Bank of Baroda	3116.00	17.15
Bank of India	2275.00	11.78
Bank of Maharasthra	749.43	20.67
Canara Bank	3323.72	20.26
Central Bank of India	2520.00	25.00
Corporation Bank	316.78	9.92
Dena Bank	674.21	15.10
Indian Bank	3303.00	39.12
Indian Oversease Bank	1317.00	15.80
Oriental Bank of Commerce	367.56	7.36
Punjab & Sind Bank	1089.70	30.71
Punjab National Bank	2426.14	16.31
Syndicate Bank	1291.78	19.32
UCO Bank	1872.62	28.35
Union Bank of India	987.80	10.38
United Bank of India	1398.00	36.20
Vijaya Bank	511.96	18.73
TOTAL	29209.27	19.05

Allowing Transactions in Drivatives in Sharemarket

*400. SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the consideration which have led Government to allow transactions in so-called derivatives in the share market;

(b) whether in reaching its decision Government has kept in mind the experience in other countries, especially in Singapore, a few years ago; and

(c) the supervisory arrangements Government proposes to introduce to ensure that no misuse of these transactions does take place?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHR YASHWANT SINHA): (A) Derivatives is a mechanism for facilitating risk management for investors in the securities market.

(b) and (c) SEBI had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. L.C. Gupta to look into various aspects including an appropriate regulatory framework and the necessary safeguards required for the introduction of derivatives trading in India. Derivatives trading would take place under the provisions of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. The derivatives exchange would function under the overall supervision of SEBI. A number of regulatory requirements have been prescribed by SEBI to ensure the safety and integrity of the market.